











Newfoundland lies across the Gulf of

ARGENTINA

Argentina, a federal republic, whose freedom dates from 1810, proclaimed her independence in 1816. It is the birthplace of General José de Sar Martín, who inspired and guided the revolutionary movement and was the liberator of his country as well as of Chile and Peru. The capital Buenos Aires, has a population of 2,614,490. A commercial, financial, cultural, social, and political center it is distinguished by its many museums, libraries, and similar institutions. The city has an up-to-date sanitation system, a large and well-equipped port, and fine parks, boulevards, and modern buildings. The country's natural advantages have fostered the growth of exceptional agricultural and cattle-raising activities. The fer tile soil produces wheat, corn, flax, oats, barley, rye sugar cane, winegrapes, cotton, tobacco, yerba mate peanuts, and a variety of fruits. Vast forests supply high-grade woods. The extensive pastures nourish cat-tle, sheep, horses, goats, and hogs, and the long coastline affords abundant fishing. In addition to an already important petroleum production, there is mineral wealth which promises well for the future. The leading industry is the manufacture of food products, followed by textiles, hides and leather, wines, petroleum, oils iron and steel, and considerable cement, chemical products, paper, and furniture. By her exports of corn, wheat flax, fruits, wines, quebracho derivatives, meats, wool hides and other products, Argentina holds a prominent position in the world market. Famous as recreation and tourist places are Mar del Plata, with its fine beach on the Atlantic; Córdoba, and its mountain scenery; the lake region in the south, notably Nahuel Huapí National Park in the Andes; and the falls of the Iguazú.

BOLIVIA

country rich in minerals, yet it has even larger areas in forests and plains producing a great variety of useful products. Bolivia gained its independence in 1825 with the aid of Simón Bolívar and Marshal Antonio José de Sucre. La Paz, the metropolis, nearly 12,000 feet in elevation, is the highest important city in the world. Its cathedral, the national museum, and the large sports stadium are notable. Nearby is Mt. Illimani, 21,184 feet high. Fifty miles away is Lake Titicaca, over 110 miles long and 12,507 feet above the country rich in minerals, yet it has even Titicaca, over 110 miles long and 12,507 feet above th sea. Here are ruins of the Incas, and also of Tiahuanaco mysterious remains of a pre-Inca civilization. The high mountain plateaus of Bolivia contain great deposits of tin, and also of antimony and tungsten, in all of which Bolivia is among the world's leading producers. Silver, lead, copper, zinc, and some gold, bismuth, and sulphur are other important minerals. On the wind-swept plateaus, the sturdy Indian people continue the customs of the centuries. They grow potatoes, wheat, corn, and barley, and keep large herds of sheep, llamas, and alpacas. The rare vicuna and even rarer chinchilla with its deep bluish-gray fur are also found here. The lower mountain valleys, fertile and sunny, and the plains pro duce corn, cotton, coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, quinine, coca (from which cocaine is made), rice, grapes, and other fruits, and cattle. Rubber is coming in increasing quantity from the Amazonian forest areas, from which are also obtained Brazil nuts, chicle, and valuable woods Petroleum is being produced in eastern and southern Bolivia. Air services carry passengers and small freight over the many mountains and forests. A new railway is being extended into Bolivia from Brazil.

BRAZIL

A far-flung land of sunshine, Brazil produces virtually all of the major crops thousands of species of trees, innumer able varieties of plants, flowers, birds, fish, and animal life. The Amazon and its branches, with more than 20,000 miles of navigable waterways, is the world's greatest river system. Brazil became an independent empire in 1822 and a republic in 1889. Rio de Janeiro, the capital, is famous for its beautiful harbor and encircling mountains, its parks, statues, museums, theaters, industries, and for its liter ary and recreational life. São Paulo, the center of industry and coffee growing, has many elegant buildings and fine flower gardens. The gaiety of Brazilians is well expressed in the Carioca Carnival. For three days the people dance in costume and frolic to lively music amid ertistic floats. Carnivals such as these inspire composi tion of much of Brazil's abundant and distinctive music. Riding on the Amazon River and its tributaries one sees enormous jungle trees with pink and purple and white orchids and birds of brilliant plumage, while on the banks are herons and turtles and alligators. Leopards, tapirs, and giant anteaters roam the forests. Among the natural wonders are Iguassú Falls, on the Argentine frontier, 200 feet high and a mile and a half long, and Sete Quedas Falls, even larger. Brazil is truly an El Dorado, with gold and diamonds found in many areas, also emerto 1s, topazes, aquamarines, garnets, and beryls. Among I's leading products (see map) are coffee, cacao, coon, cattle, hogs, bananas, fibers; iron, manganese, chromite; and valuable nuts, waxes, medicinal plants, includes cotton, silk, and other textiles, foodstuffs, iron

CANADA

and steel, leather, shoes, and clothing.

The striking feature of Canada is the immense forest which stretches for 3,100 miles from Nova Scotia to the far Yukon, thence southwards in a broad belt along the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific. In these leagues of spruce and fir are innumerable lakes and streams, fine waterpower, big game such as moose and bear, and fox, beaver, marten and others supporting Canada's fur trade. These extensive wilds offer recreation not only to hunters and fishermen, but also to canoeists, campers, and many tourists. The scenery of the Canadian Rockies and the changing views along the St. Lawrence River are famous Canada became a Dominion in 1867, following a stir ring history of early French explorers like Jacques Car tier, Champlain, and La Salle, and the Hudson's Bay Company and other British pioneers. Ottawa, the capital, is known for its parliament buildings. Montreal and Toronto are the leading industrial centers and have fine churches and universities. The old walled city of Quebec with its rich, medieval aspect attracts many tourists. The new Trans-Canada Highway and two railways connect the nation from coast to coast, while airplanes reach to the far north. Canada's pulp and paper and lumbering industries are among the world's largest. Canada is first in production of nickel, platinum, and asbestos, and among the first three or four nations in gold, silver copper, lead, zinc, and radium. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are produced. Canada is one of the leading exporters of wheat, and a large producer of oats, flax-seed, fruits, dairy products, beef cattle, and sheep. Ex-tensive fisheries bring in salmon, cod, and lobster. The industries include forest products, iron and steel and machinery, foodstuffs, cotton textiles, and clothing.

COLOMBIA

Colombia has a strategic location fronting on both the Pacific and the Carib-bean. The visitor to Cartagena, viewing its massive walls and forts, is re minded of treasure galleons and pirates.
Colombia achieved independence with the aid of Simón
Bolívar and General Francisco de Paula Santander,
noted Colombian patriot. Today, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and other seaports are busy shipping the coffee, gold, petroleum, and bananas for which Colombia i videly known. Yet these ports and the fertile lowlands and tropical forests are only part of Colombia. High amid the Andes, whose snowy peaks rise to 19,000 feet are rich valleys where most of the cities are found Bogotá, the capital, at 8,660 feet, enjoys an eternally temperate climate. It has long been renowned for its literary life, its cathedral, the Capitol, and the National University. Medellín is an important center of gold min-ing and coffee growing and has many industries. Fine colonial structures are found in Colombia's cities. Near Bogotá are the world's most famous emerald mines, and also a whole range of salt mountains, in some of which extensive galleries have been dug. At San Agustín are some 500 statues of gods, warriors, and animals, relics of a lost civilization. Colombia, with such diverse climate, grows many products, from beautiful orchids and flowers, sugar, spices, fruits, quinine, and tropical woods, to corn, wheat, potatoes, fique, sisal, and other fibers. Cattle are widely raised, and their hides are an impor-tant product. Colombia is one of the world leaders in platinum and also mines opals, silver, coal, iron, and lead. There are pearl fisheries off the north coast. Great plains and forests, virtually undeveloped, occupy the eastern and southern half of the nation.

FRENCH COLONIES

French Guiana is a thin coastal strip of partly cleared land on the pounding Atlantic Ocean, backed by grassy savannahs and a large forest wilderness. Cayenne, the capital, is on the ocean front, and 27 miles northwest is Devil's Island (Ile du Diable), the widely known penal colony. Considerable gold is found in the streams, and silver, iron, and phosphate are among the undeveloped minerals Rosewood and its essence and timber and balata gun are produced from the forests, which contain many valu able woods. Sugar, corn, rice, coffee, cacao, manioc, and bananas are grown. France has decided to send no more prisoners here, so greater permanent settlement and development of the many resources are expected. Martinique is located about halfway between Puerto Rico and Trinidad. French since 1635, its capital, Fort-de-France with its fine harbor is an important naval base. Sugar and bananas are produced, and also coffee, cacao, and pineapples. Rum is made. The birthplace of Em press Josephine, Martinique is also famous for the eruption of Mt. Pelée in 1902 which destroyed nearby St. Pierre and its 26,000 people. The volcano has since been quiet. A museum near St. Pierre preserves relics of this event. Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe) and Grande-Terre, separated by a parrow channel, and some smaller islands. Pages Terre a narrow channel, and some smaller islands. Basse-Terre is mountainous and scenic, with undeveloped forests, and possesses the capital, Basse-Terre. Grande-Terre is chiefly lowland and produces most of the crops. Pointe-à-Pitre on the latter island is the chief commercial center. Sugar and rum are the leading products, followed by coffee, cacao, vanilla, bay leaves and oil, rice, ba nanas and some cattle breeding.

NETHERLANDS TERRITORIES

Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) is one of the world's leading producers of bauxite, and provides a large part of the ore used by the United States in making aluminum for its immense air plane production. Surinam was acquired by the Dutch in 1667. Paramaribo, the capital, is a cosmopolitan center where may be seen the European, British Indian, Javanese, Negro, and other population stocks. Part of the coastal plain is below sea level at high tide, and the Dutch have constructed dikes and canals to reclaim it. Due to the dense vegetation and the numerous rivers, transportation in Surinam is largely by water. Sugar, rice and coffee are the leading crops, with cocoa, bananas, cotton, coconuts, and fruits also important. The extensive forests, which are largely unexplored, produce balata gum, and valuable woods such as mora, greenheart, and cedar. Some gold is found in the rivers. Curação and Aruba islands, blessed with excellent harbors, refine and distribute most of the immense petroleum production of the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela. Several of the world's largest oil refineries are located here, at San Nicolaas on Aruba and at Emmastad on Curação. The Territory of Curação embraces these islands, near by Bonaire, and also the island group of St. Eustatius, Saba, and the southern part of St. Maarten east of the American Virgin Island group. Willemstad, the capital, on Curação, for three centuries has been a great port for supplies, fueling, and transshipment of merchandise. This has also made it an important tourist and shopping center. Phosphate rock, phosphoric acid chalk, sea salt, and aloe-resin are exported. Here is the original source of the orange peel from which the world-renowned Curação and Grand Marnier liqueurs are made.

BRITISH ISLAND COLONIES

A curving chain of palm-fringed, mountainous islands, the British West Indies lie in the cooling trade winds and en-joy a pleasant climate, attracting many tourists. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the leading products on most islands. Rugged, 140-mile long Jamaica with its 7,000-foot mountains has fine scen ery. Kingston is the capital, and nearby is Port Royal, ancient pirate stronghold. Products include pimentos, bananas, cacao, coffee, citrus fruits. Trinidad produces considerable petroleum, grows grapefruit and limes. Port-of-Spain, its capital, is a historic point for transshipment of passengers and merchandise. Barbados has fine fishing, including the spectacular flying fish, and grows cotton and vegetables. Bridgetown, on Barbados, is an old and busy port. The Leeward and Windward Islands stretch from the British Virgin Islands to Grenada. One of their leading ports is Basseterre on St. Kitts. Castries on St. Lucia is a coaling station of long stand ing. On Dominica there is a reservation of Carib Indians, once the chief inhabitants of this area. Products of the group include sea-island cotton, cacao, limes, bay rum arrowroot, nutmeg, mace, cloves, onions, and tomatoes. The Bahamas and Bermuda are white limestone-coral islands of colorful scenic beauty. The Bahamas comprise some 29 islands some of them 20 to 70 miles long. Nassau is the capital. The sponge fishing is a feature. Bermuda, noted for its coral formations, delightful climate, and semi-tropical vegetation, includes 14-mile Great Bermuda, four smaller islands, and more than 300 islets. Hamilton is the capital. Both groups attract tourists for the bathing heating and fishing On Son Salvador, in the Bahamas, Columbus first landed in the

COSTA RICA

Americas, October 12, 1492.

The larger part of Costa Rica is situated on plateaus and amid lofty mountains. The fine scenery and healthy cli-mate and the interesting cities attract tourists from many countries, especially those of the tropics. Costa Rica became a member of the Central American Confederation in 1821, and an independent republic in 1838. Among its heroes are Juan Rafael Mora, president of the nation in 1857, and his brother General José Joaquín Mora, who defeated foreign adventurers, and Juan Santamaria, the drummer boy who gave his life in the same cause. San José, the capital, is noted for its Spanish colonial atmosphere, the magnificent national theater, the national university, the national library, and the luxuriant flower gardens. Costa Rica is famous for its beautiful orchids. The university and the school system are widely known for their progressiveness. From the summit of Irazú volcano, 11,325 feet, both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans may be seen. Poás, another volcano, has one of the world's highest gevsers, erupting sulphurous steam and water 2,000 feet high. The railroads from both coasts make scenic ascents through dense forests and along rushing streams to the plateau. Coffee is the leading crop, followed by bananas and cacao. Sugar, tobacco, corn, beans, and rice are important. Cattle are raised extensively. Cedar, balsa, and other woods are exported. Costa Rica is growing abacá (Manila fiber), cinchona (quinine), rubber, and henequén. Gold, silver, and manganese are mined, and other minerals are reported. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, sponsored by the American re-publics, was established near San José in 1943 to conduct experiments of value to increased agricultural and forest development in the Americas.

CUBA

The central location of Cuba and its

excellent harbors have brought it visi-tors for over four centuries, ever since Columbus discovered it in 1492. "The Pearl of the Antilles" is a natural play-ground, with its many beaches and bays, extensive fishsing, luxuriant trees and flowers, medicinal springs, and sport and music loving people. Cuba is extremely scenic due to the rolling landscape covered by tropical forests, waving savannahs, sugar cane fields and fruit orchards. with the majestic royal palm in wide evidence, and brilliant displays of bougainvillea, jasmine, and other flowers. Notable for beauty are the Viñales Valley in Pinar del Río and Yumurí Valley in Matanzas. Cuba became an independent nation in 1902, following its freedom in 1898 and the revolutionary campaigns led by José Martí, heroic soldier poet. Habana, the capital, is famous for its beauty, its boulevards, the new Capitol, colonial architecture such as that of the City Hall, the sports and dancing, and the many clubs with their large memberships and recreational facilities. Santiago, picturesquely located amid mountains near the sea, is noted for its large cathedral and Morro Castle fortress. Cuba is one of the world's leading producers of sugar. The tobacco and Habana cigars are famous. Henequén and coffee are important. Pineapples, bananas, avocados, mangoes, and other choice tropical fruits and vegetables are grown, many for export. There are numerous cattle. Considerable cedar and mahogany remain in the forests. Cuba produces substantial amounts of manganese, chromite, copper, nickel, and salt. The iron reserves are large. Manufactures include sugar, rum, molasses, cigars, cigarettes, textiles and clothing, clay products, cordage, meat packing and fruit canning,

CHILE

Chile's great length of 2,600 miles gives it an amazing variety of scenery and climate. Also, every part possesses the benefits of the sea, the land, and the water supply and power of the high Andes mountains. These advantages have attracted peoe from many countries. Chile achieved independence 1818 with the aid of Bernardo O'Higgins, noted Chilean patriot, and José de San Martin, the Argentine leader. The Central Valley of Chile with its mild climate grows virtually every crop: wheat, corn, rice, sugar, tobacco, potatoes, and apples, peaches, oranges, alm walnuts. Grapes are extensively cultivated, and Chilean wines have a world market. In this region are Santiago, the capital, with fine buildings and wide boulevards, and Valparaiso, busy port, both noted for their beauty, their many industries, and their nearness to ocean and mountain resorts. Farther south is the magnificent lake country amid high, snow-capped mountains. From there to Cape Horn are heavy forests, wide ranges on which graze millions of sheep, and great fiords and glaciers. Chile produces fine horses, which have helped the nation's avalry teams make a notable record in international meets. Commercial or sport fishing is good along most of Chile's coast. In minerals, occurring chiefly in the north, Chile leads the world in production of natural nitrates and iodine, and is second in copper, with im-mense deposits. It also mines coal, iron, gold, sulphur, manganese, borax, and salt. Chile's great mineral output, along with the coal and waterpower, point to a bright industrial future. The industries include foodstuffs, woolen and other textiles, leather, shoes, iron and steel, glassware, cement. Chile is well served by high-ways, railroads, and air lines.

ECUADOR

Ecuador is a country of lofty mount tain scenery and is rich in colonial edifices and colorful Indian life. The railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, the capital, makes a spectacular ascent of the Andes and gives a fine view of numerous peaks, including famous Chimborazo, 20,577 feet, and the active volcano, Cotopaxi, 19,344 feet. In one fifty-mile stretch the train climbs 10,000 feet. Quito, the ancient capital of the northern Incas, was also important under colonial rule. The many churches, with their gold and silver interiors and fine carvings, and the museums with works of art, are world famous. Quito and the highland region of Ecuador are on the equator, but the altitudes of 7,000 feet or more give a temperate and often cool climate the year round. The Indian fairs with their many woven fabrics, trinkets, and other craft products are old and attractive. Ecuador early began its efforts for independence, which was finally achieved in 1822 by Simon Bolívar and Marshal Antonio José de Sucre. Ecuador's cacao, coffee, bananas, quinine, and toquilla "Panama" straw hats have long been known. Rice and rubber are of rapidly increasing importance. Corn, sugar cane, and tobacco and many fruits also thrive. Interesting products to the visitor are balsa wood, a light-weight wood for aircraft, insulation, and other uses; tagua nuts, "vegetable ivory," for buttons and numerous small objects; and kapok from the giant ceiba "silk-cotton" tree, use ful for insulation and stuffing. Petroleum exploration is promising. Gold and copper are produced and some salt, sulphur, and coal. Ecuador has numerous other minerals among which are silver, lead, and zinc. The Galápagos Islands in the Pacific, owned by Ecuador, are famous for their large tortoises and lizards.

EL SALVADOR

The small and beautiful country of El Salvador has many activities and interesting sights. Nature has given it 249 mountains and volcanoes, lakes and mineral springs and fertile soil, and around these have grown attractive cities and a busy agriculture. El Salvador became a separate republic in 1841. San Salvador, the capital, is a modern city situated in a picturesque location amid encircling mountains and near Lake Ilopango, a popular resort. The national palace, the many parks, and the athletic and sport facilities are of interest. In many towns of El Salvador are found beautiful colonial churches and art. The native craft are numerous, Salvadorean silver work leather and fiber articles, and shoemaking being widely known. El Salvador has a fine highway system and is the first nation to have finished its section of the Pan American Highway. The new Cuzcatlan Bridge on the latter route crosses the Lempa River with a single span of 820 feet, the longest in Central America. The volcano Izalco with its fire and smoke and deafening roar is a famous beacon by day and night for Pacific Ocean ships. Mineral waters and hot springs are found in various areas, and there are beautiful lakes. The fishing for marlin and other big fish off La Union and elsewhere is outstanding. Coffee is by far the most important crop of El Salvador. Others are sugar, cotton, henequén, indigo, and also corn, rice, sesame, tobacco, and many fruits and honey. El Salvador is the sole source of bal sam of Peru, known for its medicinal and perfumery uses. Cattle and hogs are raised, and hides and leather woods for export. Gold and silver are actively mined. and lead, coal, and other minerals are also present.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States, extending more than 3,000 miles from east to west, and 1,200 from north to south, has a remarkable diversity of scenery, climate, and resources. Snowstorms and long winters are found in the north, a farming and man-ufacturing region, while in the south one sees sunny cotton fields, orange groves, and palm trees. The Mississippi River Valley, a vast region of generally level land, is the chief farming section, and also has large industrial centers. Farther west are the Great Plains, where the Indian and the buffalo once roamed. Now there are immense herds of cattle and sheep and waving fields of wheat. The Rocky Mountains, whose snow-capped peaks rise above 14,000 feet, are rich in scenery and in minerals. In the southwest are large deserts which, when irrigated, produce abundantly. The mild climate of the Pacific Coast makes it a garden of fruits and flowers, with thick forests to the north. Outdoor recreation ranges from the lake regions and winter sports areas of the north to the famous beaches of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and California, and hunting, fishing, and hiking in mountains and forests in many sections. National parks preserve scenic wonders such as the giant redwood trees, up to 340 feet high and several thousand years old, and the Grand Canyon, over 5,000 feet deep. Washington, a planned city, is one of the world's beautiful capitals with its many-columned public build-ings and its wide boulevards offering magnificent vistas. Among New York's famous sights are its hundreds of tall buildings, its fabulous shopping, fashion, and theatrical districts, the great airport and steamship facilities, and the gigantic Statue of Liberty. A few of the country's diverse products are shown on the map.

GUATEMALA

A land of scenery and fine climate, Guatemala is noted for its lofty moun-tains and high plateaus sloping to the forests and plantations bordering its coasts. Modern communities and ancient Mayan ruins are found near each other. The independence of Central America was declared in Guatemala City in 1821. Guatemala became a separate nation in 1839 and a republic in 1847. The nation's welfare was greatly advanced by Justo Rufino Barrios, noted patriot and statesman. Guatemala City, the capital, is at an elevation of 4,898 feet on the central plateau, whose climate of 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit is one of eternal spring. The churches, public buildings, museums, and gigantic relief map of Guatemala are of particular interest. Nearby is Antigua, former capital of Spanish Central America, the remains of whose massive churches. temples, and palaces constitute one of the most impressive old colonial cities in existence. Guatemala is the home of the Mayas and the Quiché and many ruins exist on the plateau and in the northern forests. Modern highways penetrate the mountains and rise to elevations of 10,000 feet with dazzling views, passing near many high volcanoes. The Indian life is colorful, with its lively markets, fine woven fabrics, pottery, and other crafts. Guatemalans are fond of the marimba, a melodicular contractor of the marimba and contractor of the marimba and contractor of the marimba. ous instrument, somewhat like a xylophone, played by six to nine persons. Coffee is the leading crop of Guatemala and is grown high on the mountain slopes. Bananas from the coastal areas, and chicle and timber from the forest, are also important. Wheat, corn, fruits, honey, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and cattle and hides are also important, and rubber and abacá are being grown. Some gold, chromite, lead, and sulphur are produced.

BRITISH HONDURAS AND GUIANA

British Guiana is a country of many advantages, for it is alike rich in fertile soil, in heavy forests, in minerals, and in interesting sights. The land was originally settled by the Dutch West Indies Company but was ceded to Great Britain in 1814. Georgetown, the capital, has large botanical gardens con-Georgetown, the capital, has large botanical gardens containing many specimens of palms, orchids, lotus, lilies, birds, and other tropical flora and fauna. A museum presents the colony's fish, birds, reptiles, woods, minerals, and Indian life. Numerous people of East Indian origin reside in the colony and hold picturesque festivals. The region near the Venezuela boundary contains some of the world's highest waterfalls, of which Kaieteur with a 741-foot sheer drop is the best known. Sugar cape is the leading crop, and rum and molasses are made. cane is the leading crop, and rum and molasses are made. Rice is grown on a large scale. Coconuts, coffee, cacao, limes, rubber, and citrus fruits are other crops, and cattle abound. British Guiana has become one of the largest sources of bauxite, ore of aluminum, and also produces gold and diamonds. Balata latex, timber, and charcoal come from the forests which contain valuable tropical woods such as the sturdy greenheart. British Honduras has long been known for its mahogany, log-wood, and other timber. Discovered by the Spaniards, it was settled after 1638 by woodcutters from Jamaica, and finally ceded to Great Britain by Spain in 1783. Belize, the capital, is approached through numerous islands and coral reefs which line the coast and provide recreation and fishing. Ruins of Mayan and earlier civilizations are found in the interior. Mahogany and chicle are taken from the forests, which also contain rosewood, light balsa woods, and many others. The major crops are bananas, grapefruit, coconuts, and sugar.

HAITI

Haiti is a country of interesting history and of a soil and climate hospitable to agriculture. Christopher Columbus on his first voyage in 1492 discovered Haiti's northern coast, landing at a point near the present port of Cap Haitien. Later, Haiti became a French colony producing sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton, and attained great prosperity. The French Revolution resulted in revolt of the Haitians, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, noted soldier and statesman. Although L'Ouverture was captured and died in a French prison, Haiti became an independent nation in 1804 under the leadership of Jean Jacques Dessalines. one of Toussaint's generals. King Henri Christophe, one of Haiti's rulers, built the imposing castle Citadelle Laferrière on the mountains overlooking Cap Haïtien Port-au-Prince, the capital, is situated on a beautiful bay and has deep-water port facilities. The national palace, Notre Dame Church, several parks, and the nearby mountain resorts of Kenscoff and Furcy are of particular interest. Coffee is the chief crop of Haiti, and is so well suited to the country it is often found grow-ing wild. Most plantations are on the mountain slopes. Cotton and sisal are also of major importance. Other corton and sisal are also of major importance. Other crops are sugar, bananas, cacao, and tobacco, and large new plantings of rubber have been made. Corn, rice, and many fruits and vegetables grow abundantly and honey is produced. Some of the land needs irrigation but responds with fine crops. Among the industries are cordage and twine made from the extensive sisal production and extensive and extensive sizal productions. duction, and cottonseed and meal, sugar, and handicraft products. The forests contain cedar, lignum vitae, logwood, and other valuable hardwoods. The mineral resources are still undeveloped but extremely varied.

HONDURAS

Honduras is a mountainous country, rich in minerals and scenery, although it is known chiefly for the great banana crop of its lowlands and for its cattle and agriculture. When Central America became independent in 1821, the official declaration was presented by José del Valle of Honduras. Francisco Morazán, famous Honduran statesman, was president of the Central American Federation in 1830, and later of Honduras when it became a separate republic in 1838. Tegucigalpa, the capital, is located on the plateau. Of particular interest are the old cathedral, the government buildings, and the national museum, which is a virtual guide to the resources, wild life, and historic ruins of the country. Nearby is the new School of Pan American Agriculture, recently established by a grant from the United Fruit Company to conduct experiments of benefit to agriculture in the Americas. Copán is a large ancient Mayan city on two levels, with temples, ball courts, and a famous stairway with many inscriptions. The many high valleys and plateau lands of Hondres with the properties of the courts of the duras give it an excellent climate. Hunting and fishing pportunities are widespread. The mountainous nature of the country has resulted in extensive use of air travel for both passengers and freight, and highways are being extended. Silver and gold are produced in quantity. Some coal and antimony are mined, and among the many other minerals found are copper, iron, mercury, bauxite, saltpeter, and manganese. In addition to the large banana crop, the country produces corn, coffee, tobacco, coconuts, henequén, and many fruits. Honduras is rich in mahogany and other tropical woods. Large new crops of abacá and rubber are being grown and increased collections of wild rubber obtained

MEXICO

Mexico is the land of variety-towering mountains, cool plateaus, and tropical forests; ancient, colonial and modern cities; abundant minerals and plant life; gay fiestas; pottery, textiles, and other crafts; and widespread hunting and fishing. Mexican independence was declared in 1810 by the heroic priest Hidalgo, and later advanced by Benito Juárez, noted patriot. Mexico City, the capital, is situated at 7,500 feet elevation. It is famed for its large cathedral, the University of Mexico, the oldest in North America; the National Museum; beautiful Chapultepec Park, and the artistic and intellectual life. The Floating Gardens in a nearby lake are flower-covered artificial islands built by the Aztecs and reached by decorated gondolas in winding canals. Also near Mexico City are the ancient Aztec city of San Juan Teotihuacán and the snow-capped peaks of Popocatepetl, Ixtacihuatl, and Citlaltepetl (Orizaba). Guadalajara, the second city in population, is known for its many beautiful buildings, its pottery and blown glass, and its excellent mild climate. Chichen Itzá and other old Mayan cities in Yucatán, and the Mitla ruins near Oaxaca, are famous, as is Paracutín volcano. Splendid colonial churches and buildings are found in many towns. Mexico is very rich in minerals. It leads the world in output of silver, produces much gold, lead, zinc, and copper, and ranks high in antimony, mercury, molybdenum, bismuth, and vanadium. Petro-leum is heavily produced. The leading crops include corn, wheat, cotton, coffee, tobacco, bananas, and other fruits, and henequen and chicle from Yucatán. Cattle are widely raised. The forests are rich in tropical woods. Industry includes iron and steel, cotton and woolen textiles, shoes, and chemicals.

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua, the largest of the Central American nations, is mainly an agri-cultural and livestock raising country, but is also rich in gold and timber. It has imposing mountains and volcanoes.

Nicaragua proclaimed independence on September 15, 1821 as part of the Central American Confederation and became a separate republic in 1838. Managua, the capital, picturesquely situated on Lake Managua, is one of the most modern of tropical cities, rebuilt after almost complete destruction by earthquake and fire in 1931. The national palace and the new cathedral are of interest. Corinto, the principal seaport, is the western terminal of the Pacific Railway which connects the capital with León and Granada, interesting for their Spanish colonial architecture. León is noted for its university and other schools and for its cathedral, one of the largest in the Americas, in which is the tomb of Rubén Darío, famous poet. Granada, an old and wealthy city, is located on Lake Nicaragua, which, with the San Juan River, provides a water route for small craft virtually from ocean to ocean. This is the proposed interocean canal route. Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles long, is one of the largest inland bodies of water in the Americas. Ocean fish such as tarpon and sharks are found in its fresh waters. Nicaragua is known for its gold and its coffee, the two chief products, and also for its cattle and rich forest resources of mahogany and pine. Extensive use of airplane transportation for passengers and freight, and improved highways, are making these and other resources more accessible. The crops also include sesame, sugar, cotton, rice, cacao, and ipecacu-ana. Much wild rubber is being obtained. Other products are silver, cement, and limestone,

PANAMA

In Panama there is much that reminds

one of old Spain and the days of the conquistadores. When Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513, Panama became one of the world's important crossroads. The ruins of Portobello, of old Panama City, and of other ports bring back the times when the pirates and adventurers fought for the fabulous treasure carted across the isthmus to the waiting galleons. Ever since, Panama has been noted for bazaars and shops containing linens, laces, perfumes, jewelry, rugs, clothing, and craft goods brought there by ships from the seven seas. Today, Panama City and Colón are the chief sites of these busy marts. The modern visitor may also see the swift-running trout streams, the San Blas Islands with their picturesque nose-ringed Indians, and the coffee fincas-plantations-hanging on the steep slopes of El Volcán in Chiriquí Province and other mountain areas. Colorful ceremonies are conducted during Holy Week by the people of the countryside. The extensive wilds give Panama abundant hunting of jaguar, deer, turkey, and partridge, and fishing in plenty, including marlin, sailfish, and tuna off the coasts. In Panama City, the capital, are the presidential palace, the national theater, the Inter-American University at tracting students from all the Americas; and the Insti-tute for the Study of Tropical Diseases, and Santo Tomás and Panama Hospitals, reasons for the fine health conditions developed here. Panama's leading crop is ba-nanas, followed by coffee, cacao, rice, corn, and sugar. There are considerable cattle. Planting of abacá fiber and collection of wild rubber are increasing. Among the forest products are mahogany and walnut. Some gold is mined and there are large deposits of manganese

PARAGUAY

A sovereign state since 1811, Paraguay

is an inland country surrou (2) bisected by great rivers. The capital, Asunción, in the days of conquest was a spearhead of colonization. Set amidst the beauties of an exuberant tropical climate, it is today an important center culturally and commercially, with up-to-date business and residential buildings. Hills and valleys, plains and meadows, rivers and streams make attractive landscapes and provide the foundations for the country's economic wealth. Tobacco, cotton, yerba mate, rice, peanuts, corn, and manioc are important crops, and fruits are plentiful, in particular oranges, mandarins and bananas. Woods of every description abound in the forests, especially in the Chaco region, Grazing lands and watering places have favored development of cattle raising. In addition, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs are raised. Iron and marble are plentiful, with gold, copper, manganese, lead, and silver also found. Wood and lumber, tobacco and yerba mate are important industries. Tannin, vegetable oils bitter orange and meat extracts are other manufactured products and there are packing houses and salting and tanning plants. An active trade and commerce is conducted mainly by way of the Paraguay River. Exports are yerba mate, fruits, woods, tobacco, quebracho extract, hides and skins. Imports include machinery, petroleum, textiles, sugar, milk products, chemicals and manufactured goods of various kinds. The National University in Asunción is old and well-known and the secondary and elementary schools. Attendance at elementary schools is compulsory.

PERU

Peru is renowned for its dramatic history, its lofty Andes ranges, and the great abundance of its resources. Here flourished the Incas and other advanced civilizations. When the Incas were defeated, Lima became the seat of Spanish power for three centuries. Peru's independence was proclaimed in 1821 by General José de San Martín and consolidated by the decisive victory of Marshal Antonio José de Sucre at Ayacucho in 1824. Lima, the capital, combines colo nial beauty and modern housing and industries. Its archeological museums are famed. The University of San Marcos in Lima is the oldest in the Western Hemisphere. The Inca ruins at Cusco and Machu Picchu and the ancient city of Chan Chan near Trujillo are notable. Railroad trips into the Andes are experiences of scenic delight, several routes reaching over 14,000 feet elevation. Modern highways run along the coast, in the mountains, and across to the rich Amazonian areas, now no longer isolated. Cotton and sugar are the leading crops, which also include coffee, cacao, rice, grapes, and olives on the coast; wheat, corn, and potatoes in the mountains; and rubber, hardwoods, quinine, rotenone insecticide, and medicinal plants in the Amazonian areas. Peru gave quinine and the potato to the world. Many sheep are raised in the mountain areas. Here, too, the proud llama, ancient burden-bearer of the Andes, and the alpaca. Peru mines much silver, copper, gold, lead, and zinc. It leads the world in output of vanadiu and is among the first in bismuth, antimony, and molyb-denum. Petroleum is produced on a large scale, and coal particularly anthro fertilizer deposits are found on several coastal islands long the habitat of marine birds.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico combines tropical vegeta-

tion and abundant sunshine with moun tain valleys and the cooling trade winds to give it a fine all-year mild climate Puerto Rico was discovered by Colum-us in 1493, and became part of the United States in 1898. San Juan, the capital, for centuries was one of the most strongly fortified cities in the Americas, and fought off numerous invaders. The massive fortresses of Morro Castle and San Cristóbal and some of the city walls still exist virtually unchanged. Other notable sights are the capitol building, the School of Tropical Medicine, and the cathedral, in which is the tomb of Ponce de León, first governor. The Caribbean National Forest with luxuriant trees, ferns, flowers, and orchids, and the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station near Maya-güez with a large collection of tropical fruits, spices, and plants, are among the important attractions. An ex-cellent highway system follows the coasts and winds through the mountains. Puerto Rico is a heavy producer of sugar and tobacco, and also of pineapples, grapefruit, bananas, and other fruits. Coffee, long staple cotton, rice, corn, and beans are additional crops. The leading industries are sugar, rum, and molass broideries and clothing; cigars and cigarettes; fruit packing, brick and tile, and salt. Magnetite of high quality and manganese are abundant, and gold, marble, and copper are found. The Virgin Islands, east of Puerto Rico, were purchased from Denmark by the United States in 1917. They comprise St. Thomas, upon which is Charlotte Amalie, the capital, St. Croix, St. John, and some fifty islets. Sugar, rum, and cattle, and a noted bay rum are produced in addition to native fruits. There is plentiful fishing. Tourist trade is important.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic has the dis-

tinction of being the American home of Christopher Columbus and of the first Spanish colonial governments. It is also a land of fertile soil and fine climate. Columbus settled here in 1493 and was the first governor of Hispaniola, as the whole island was then called. The Dominican Republic was established in 1844 after earlier attempts for liberty in 1821. Ciudad Trujillo, the capital, formerly called Santo Domingo, was founded in 1496 by Bartholomew, brother of Columbus, and is the oldest European city in the Americas. The cathedral, begun in 1512, is the oldest in this hemi-sphere and contains the tomb and remains of Columbus. Colonial structures abound, but most of the city is new. having been rebuilt in 1930 after partial destruction by a hurricane. The modern harbor, the national museum, and the seaside park are notable. A memorial to the discoverer, a lighthouse and air beacon in the form of a recumbent cross, is to be erected here, financed by the American republics. The Dominican Republic is very mountainous, with peaks over 10,000 feet in height, but also has many valleys, giving it both cool and warm climates tempered by the trade winds. The Vega Real in the north is one of the most fertile valleys in the world. The Dominican Republic is a heavy producer of sugar and cacao. Additional crops are coffee, tobacco, rice, corn, sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, and other fruits. Sugar, molasses, flour and starch from the yucca plant, chocolate, and salt are among the manufactured products. Cattle and hides are important. Lignum vitae and other tropical woods are cut. Gold is found in the streams. The undeveloped minerals include iron, copper, platinum, marble, kaolin and other clavs.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

St. Lawrence, on the great-circle air and sea route from New York to northern Europe. This strategic location brought the first Atlantic cable here in 1858 and now important air and naval bases. John Cabot landed on Newfoundland in 1497, and Great Britain took formal possession in 1583. Newfoundland is the oldest colony in the British Empire. St. John's the capital and commercial center, is a historic port of call. Newfoundland's rugged coastline has a great many bays and fiords, and there are innumerable streams and lakes in the interior. Cod, the great source of income, swarm along the coasts, and also herring, salmon, lob-ster, halibut, haddock, and capelin. The Grand Banks, historic fishing ground, are great shoals some 300 mile long with a water depth ranging from 120 to 600 feet. Seals are caught on the northern ice floes and along the Labrador coasts. New fish-freezing plants add to the fisheries' value, while cod-liver oil and other by-products are important. The spruce and fir forests of the western areas support an active paper, pulp, and news print industry driven by nearby hydroelectric power sumbering is of importance. Considerable iron, lead, and zinc are mined, and also some copper, coal, fluorspar, strontium, pyrophyllite, and mica. Newfoundland is still sparsely settled. It has abundant trout and salmon fishing in its streams, and considerable bear, fox, lynx, beaver, and wolf, and some caribou and moose. Labrador, since 1927 a part of Newfoundland, is barren only along its coasts, which are watered by the Arctic current. The interior is rich in forests, game, and bird life and has many streams and vast water power. Gold and iron are being mined and other minerals are reported.

URUGUAY

Uruguay, situated in an almost ideal

geographic location, enjoys excellent natural conditions which are the basis of its well-developed economy. In 1811, General José Gervasio Artigas launched the movement of liberation which, through the efforts of Juan Antonio Lavalleja, came to a head in the National Government and the Congress of La Florida in 1825 and the Constitutional Assembly of 1828. By the Constitution of 1830 Uruguay's independence was definitely secured. Montevideo, the capital founded in 1724, has a varied and pleasing topography and modern buildings, among which the Legislative Palace is particularly distinguished. Its parks, boulevards, and fine beaches make it an attractive summering place and the center of international gatherings of cul tural, social, and economic interest. Uruguay's soil varied, rolling, and picturesque, watered by many rivers and favored with a propitious climate, produces all the crops of the temperate zone, notably wheat, corn, flax, oats, and barley, in ever increasing amounts. Also grown are yerba mate, tobacco, beets, tea, winegrapes, olives, and a variety of fruits. The forests provide excellent timber. Cattle and sheep raising, favored by extensive pastures, are the country's main source of wealth. The mountains are rich in minerals, such as granite, jasper, alabaster, marble, auriferous quartz, and manganese. The leading industries are connected with cattle raising: meat packing, hides and wool, with other industries likewise showing marked progress. Commerce and trade are very active. Uruguay exports wool, cattle, meats, meat extract, dried meat, hides, skins, milk products, flax, lumber, marble and granite, and imports textiles, steel, fuels, chemical products, and other materials.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela is the home of Simon

Venezuela is the home of Simon Bolívar, great soldier and statesman, who led the fight for freedom in South America. Venezuela's independence was declared in 1811 by General Francisco de Miranda, but it was not until 1821 that Bolivar deci sively defeated the Spanish forces. General Rafael Urda-neta was one of his ablest aides. General José Antonio Páez was the first president of Venezuela as an inde-pendent republic and introduced many progressive meas-ures. Venezuela also gave Marshal Antonio José de Sucre to the cause of freedom. Caracas, the capital, is situated among beautiful mountains not far from the sea. The Pantheon containing the tomb of the liberator, the Plazz Bolívar, the public buildings, and the squares and pub-Bolivar, the public buildings, and the squares and public gardens profuse with trees, flowers, and orchids are among the attractions. The University City now under construction in Caracas is a model of progress in education. The Transandine Highway leading from Caracas over plains and high mountains to Colombia is one of several great highways. Diversified industries are being developed. Venezuela is famous for its production of petroleum. It has long been a producer of gold, and also of pearls and diamonds. Some coal, iron, salt, asbestos, mica, magnesite, and copper are produced, bauxite and mica, magnesite, and copper are produced, bauxite and nickel are present, and iron reserves are large. Coffee is the leading crop. Cacao is next, and others are corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, and coconuts. Cattle and goats are numerous and their hides and skins are important in trade. The wealth of the highland forests in the southeast is hardly tapped, but rubber, chicle are being produced. In that section are located some

CANAL ZONE

of the world's highest waterfalls.

The Panama Canal was completed in 1914 by the United States at a cost of \$375,000,000 and has saved ships of all nations enormous time and expense From 4,000 to 5,000 ocean vessels use the canal each year. The possibility of a canal at Panama was noted by the early Spanish explorers. As early as 1870, representatives of the United States were investigating possible routes. A French company under Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, attempted construction of a canal in 1881 but failed, due partly to tropical diseases affecting the workmen. The United States began construction in 1903 following a treaty with the Republic of Panama which gave it use and control of a zone across the isthmus five miles on each side of the canal route. The engineering work under Col. George W. Goethals and eradication of yellow fever and other health improvement under Col. William C. Gorgas were important factors in the success of the project. The canal is 40 miles long. Ships are lifted by three locks 85 feet into Gatun Lake and Gaillard (Culebra) Cut, thence lowered by three more locks to the Pacific side, or vice versa. The entire passage takes eight to twelve hours, day or night. The locks are 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide, and in double sets, allowing passage of ships in both directions at the same time Marine repair shops and supply depots and coaling and oiling bases are available to all ships. Extensive fortifications and air and naval forces guard the whole Canal Zone. Both the east and west coasts of the Americas have been greatly benefited by the canal. As an example of distances shortened by use of the canal, a ship going from Callao, Peru, to New York saves 6,250 nautical miles; from San Francisco to New York. 7,873 miles.

SOME STATISTICS ON THE AMERICAS ARFA POPULATION

	(Sq. Mi.)	PUPULATION	MILEAGE
ARGENTINA	1.112.743	14.111.514	253.000
BOLIVIA			
BRAZIL			
BRITISH GUIANA			
BRITISH HONDURAS			
CANADA			
CANAL ZONE			
CHILE			
COLOMBIA	439,825	9,620,800.	14,245
COSTA RICA	19.238	706.596	3.280
CUBA	44,217	4.778,583	4.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19.332	1.969.773	3.180
ECUADOR	104,500	3,105,541	4,240
EL SALVADOR	13.176	1.880.000	3.691
FRENCH GUIANA			
GUATEMALA	: 42,042	3,450,732	4.509
HAITI			
HONDURAS			
JAMAICA			
MEXICO			
NEWFOUNDLAND	42,734	300,000	8.000
NICARAGUA			
PANAMA			
PARAGUAY	169,266	1.040.420	4.122
PERU	482,258	7,395,687	18,641
PUERTO RICO	3,435	1,869,255	6.002
SURINAM	54,291	186,807	850
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO .	1,978	522,168	1.080
U. S. OF AMERICA	.3,022,387	.138.000.000	3,004,000
URUGUAY	72,172	2,185,626	22.487
VENEZUELA	352,143	4,005,000	7.959





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